



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GENEALOGY.

THE BRENT FAMILY.

Compiled by W. B. CHILTON, Washington, D. C.

(CONTINUED.)

These grants do not include those from the proprietors of the Northern Neck, which begin in 1690. As will be observed, Northumberland and Westmoreland at times included the whole of the Virginia shore of the Potomac as high up as Alexandria and even further west.

In regard to head rights: Every person coming to Virginia was entitled to fifty acres of land. This was called a "head right." Persons whose transportation was paid by others did not get the land in person but their "head right" belonged to the person bringing them in. Free-men frequently sold their rights, so it is impossible to tell positively when a patentee brought in the persons who are entered as head rights under his patent. For instance, in one of these Brent patents appear the names of Capt. Robert Felgate, his son Erasmus and wife Sibilla. These people were all living in York county before the Brents came to Virginia. For some season Felgate had not used these rights and they were sold to Brent. Every time a Virginian made a voyage to England and returned he construed it that he was entitled to 50 acres. This accounts for George Brent's name appearing as a head right several times.

NOTES FROM THE COURT RECORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF
GEORGE BRENT OF WOODSTOCK.

Stafford county, 1690. Motion by Captain George Brent in behalf of his son George Brent who had a legacy given him by the will of Thomas Odonnel of this county.

Deed, Stafford, August 15, 1700, from George Brent of Stafford to Rice Hooe, conveying 200 acres in Stafford, which had been left said Brent by the will of Thomas Odonnel.

Power of attorney, Stafford February, 1702, from Nicholas Brent of Stafford, Gent., to Nathaniel Pope, Practitioner of the law.

Power of attorney, Stafford, August 17, 1702, to Nicholas Brent of Woodstock in Virginia, Gent., from Mr. Samuel Mathews of King and Queen county, to make sale of all or part of a tract of 5,211 acres belonging to the said Mathews, between Chapawamsic and Quantiquat Creeks.

Deed, Prince William county, September 18, 1733, from Robert and William Brent of Charles county, Maryland, to Hugh French, Gent., of Stafford county, Virginia, conveying land in Prince William, which was patented by George Brent, January 9, 1694-5.

Deed, Prince William county, November 25, 1739, from George Brent of Stafford, Gent., and Charine [sic] his wife, conveying to William Clifton of Prince William county, Gent., 500 acres in Prince William, part of a tract of 1,000 acres, patented by Giles Brent, September, 1654.

Deed, Prince William county, August 12, 1740, from Henry Brent of Prince William county, Gent., to William Brent of Stafford, Gent., conveying 555 acres in Prince William county. Mary Brent [doubtless his wife] signs the deed.

Deed, Prince William county, September 29, 1746, from Robert Brent and Mary, his wife, of Charles county, Maryland, conveying land bought by Captain George Brent of Stafford county, Virginia, August 12, 1691, and by the said Brent devised to his son George Brent and by the said George by will, September, 1700, devised to his brother Robert Brent.

Deposition, Stafford, 1758, of Francis Hammersley of Charles county, Maryland, Gent., aged about forty years, that he well knew Richard, Elizabeth and Ann, children of Robert Brent of Stafford, that the said Richard died without issue, he believes under age: the said Elizabeth married Jesse Doyne, late of Charles county, Maryland, Gent., and that Robert Doyne was their son and heir and that the daughter Anne died without issue: That Anne, the widow of the said Robert Brent, lived on his plantation after her husband's death until she died, and that Jesse and Elizabeth Doyne were in possession of all the said Elizabeth's father's estate.

Robert Doyne, sonne of Jesse and Elizabeth, was born February 26, 1709, [from the register of Durham parish, Charles county, Maryland].

Deed, Prince William county, July, 1764, from George Brent of Stafford, Gent., to his daughter Jean Graham and grandsons John and George Graham, conveying seven negroes.

WILL OF GEORGE BRENT.

[SON OF CAPTAIN GEORGE BRENT OF WOODSTOCK.]

I George Brent of Woodstock in Virginia &c. Give my brother Nicholas Brent all my lands and rights to lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain, given me by my father; also my new dwelling house, and all the lands tenements and appurtenances thereto, according to my father's will, and also a thousand acres in Nominie, in such manner as it was bequeathed to me in my father's will; to my brother Robert Brent my land at Quantico, 500 acres, bought by my father from Mr. William Boame, also 555 acres called Cadgers (on which is a rent charge, by my father's will, of 500 lbs. of tobacco per year, for three years, to Robt. King's widow); to my brother Henry Brent 400 acres of the same land; to brother Nicholas the residue of said land; to sister Elizabeth who intermarried with Mr. Thomas Langman 200 acres near Budgens; to brother Nicholas 400 acres near Budgens; to sister Mary Brent 200 acres of the same land. As to my Brent towne land the first 200 acres I leave to brother Nicholas, and also give him the 5000 acres of Brent town not disposed of. To brothers Nicholas and Robert two negroes each; to sister Elizabeth Langman if she come into this country again, one negro. As to my money in Bermudas and my share in William Green's estate, I give it equally between the children Henry, Martha and Mary Brent, but Cousin Richard Brent, son of my uncle Robert Brent to have £5. To pious uses £10 sterling [this probably was intended for Masses]; to brother Robert £10 sterling to buy him two pieces of plate and desire him to put his coat of arms thereon and keep them in my remembrance. To brother Nicholas all my plate and the gold ring which was my mother's wedding ring and my set of gold buttons; to brother Robert my silver buckles, and black horse called Turk, now in the woods; to my cousin Thomas Clifton my gray horse called Fromine. Stocks of horses and cattle to be equally divided between brothers by executors.

Brother Thomas Langman and Dr. Mathew Jackson a guinea each to buy a pair of black gloves. Brothers Nicholas and Robert executors, who are to dispose of the remainder of the personal estate. Dated September 1st, 1700.

Proved Stafford county, October 9, 1700.

Thomas Clifton was a witness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)